



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur

Funded by USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

South Darfur, Sudan



Eighth Quarterly Report

July 1, 2014 – September 30, 2014

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROGRAM SUMMARY	
Ali Eltayeb	Steve Zodrow	Award No.	AID-OFDA-G-13-00012
Country Director	Senior Program Officer	Start Date	December 1, 2012
House No. 243, Block No. 21	45 SW Ankeny Street	End Date	January 31, 2015
Riyadh, Khartoum, Sudan	Portland, Oregon 97204 USA	Report Date	October 30, 2014
(+249) (0) 912168042	Phone/Fax:+1(503) 8965729/8965011	Total Award	\$4,635,403

1. Overview

Security

A significant increase in humanitarian needs in Sudan during the first six months of 2014 has necessitated a revision of the Sudan Response Plan. Aid agencies in Sudan now require US \$982 million to assist 6.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (roughly 20% of Sudan's population). Of this, humanitarian actors urgently require an estimated \$100 million to provide people in need with lifesaving assistance. The first half of 2014 saw more people displaced in Darfur than in any single year since the height of the crisis in 2004. Since the beginning of 2014, the cumulative number of people who have been displaced stands at **482,866**¹. This includes both the number of people who are still displaced as of today and those who have returned to their areas of origin. The number is in addition to some two million people in Darfur who have been facing long-term displacement since 2003-2005, having fled their homes during the height of the conflict.

According to United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), as of 30 September 2014, **351,569** people remain displaced in Darfur by recent violence while close to **131,297** people have returned to their areas of origin (while some returned permanently), others returned to cultivate their land during the current planting season.

The security situation in South Darfur generally improved during the reporting quarter, after the State Governor declared a state of emergency, introducing night curfew and banning the use of four wheel drive vehicles and motorbikes throughout the State. Before the declaration of the state of emergency, South Darfur State had witnessed a near total security breakdown. Tensions were raised in Kalma IDP camp when government authorities wanted to undertake search operations to curb criminality and anti-government activities in the camp. In an effort to ease tensions, UNAMID and aid agencies have been liaising with government authorities and the IDP community in the camp, urging adherence to international humanitarian law principles including the protection of civilians, avoiding using unnecessary excess force and respecting the humanitarian and civilian nature of the camp². Threats of kidnapping and carjacking around Nyala town, especially targeting the humanitarian agencies, continued.

Despite the various security incidents and restrictions in Nyala, MCS field staff members continued to access and implement program planned activities in the three IDP camps and the rural areas (with due security precautions and vigilance) whenever they were given travel permissions by Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to move into field.

Program Implementation

During the past quarter MCS continued implementing WASH, Agriculture and Food Security (AFS), and Economic Recovery and Market System (ERMS) sector activities in three IDP camps including Dereige, Sakaly and Elserief camps plus the rural areas of Abga Rajel and Sani Delieba village of Alsalam Locality.

AFS sector activities mainly involved farmer training on vegetable production, training on tree nursery management and tree planting, training on soil fertility management (organic fertilizers) and training on seed multiplication and seeds and tools distribution. ERMS sector activities involved conducting training on three vocational skills courses and training small scale entrepreneurs on basic business skills.

¹ UN OCHA Situation Updates on displacements in Darfur - *Sudan: New Displacements in Darfur in 2014 as of September 30, 2014*.

² OCHA Sudan Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 37.

The project is committed in increasing access to safe drinking water, improving safe access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene and creating more participation of communities through conducting of capacity building trainings. Also the project is encouraging the use of environmentally friendly construction practices and the monitoring of water tables and water quality in IDP camps. MCS WASH project will continue efforts to empower the communities by ensuring the participation of communities and community groups in design, implementation, decision-making and management of project activities. The WASH sector coordinates with WES, UNICEF, WHO and other WASH partners to prevent in future, water disease outbreaks, like Elserif camp witnessed with Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) in early 2014 (first and second quarter).

To evaluate the progress and impact of the program, during the second week of October 2014, MCS M&E team conducted a KAP survey of 337 households in the three IDP camps (including 128 Dereige, 60 Sakaly, and 149 Elserif). The survey findings are sited in the respective sectors progress achievements.

2. Program Accomplishments

Sector 1: WASH

Sub-sector 1.1: Water Supply

During this quarter, MCS continued supporting the operation and maintenance of 12³ motorized water systems (5 in Dereige, 3 in Sakaly and 4 in Elserif), and 14 hand pumps (4 in Dereige, 3 in Sakaly and 7 in Elserif camps) and provided approximately a total of 836 cubic meters of safe drinking water per day, benefiting 88,685 people (population figures updated by OCHA as of June 2014) including 43,397 in Dereige, 7,906 in Sakaly and 37,382 in Elserif camps).

In Elserif camp, a solar pumping system was installed to replace the existing diesel powered pump system. AC power packs were connected to AC/DC converter to power the solar pump with the generator as backup. Six water operators were trained on operation and maintenance (O&M) of the solar system in Elserif camp. The solar pumping system produces an estimated 60 cubic meters of water per day. Provision of water with solar system is an effective and sustainable technology for IDP communities i.e. pumping water during the light of the day without any operation and maintenance cost especially fuel cost, and it can be easy operated, maintained and managed by a WASH committee.

The results from KAP survey (recently conducted) revealed that water coverage is an equivalent to 16.5 l/p/d in Dereige, 16.4 l/p/d in Sakaly and 17.7 l/p/d in Elserif camp. MCS also rehabilitated fences and animal troughs for 20 water points, ten in Elserif and ten in Dereige. In addition, nine ground water monitoring exercises were carried out by three community volunteers at ten boreholes in the three camps. The results of three boreholes in Dereige recorded the average static water level at 12.50 to 11.50 m, four boreholes in Elserif recorded the average static water level at 8.33 to 8.48 m and in two boreholes of Sakaly the static water level average was 7.24 to 8.37 m during October 2014.

The WASH team stressed water quality monitoring during the rainy season, analysis of bacteriological s and Free Residual Chlorine level readings, to closely monitor for any possible water related disease outbreak. For results of bacteriological tests for faecal coliforms, water samples were collected from water distribution points. The test results showed that 100% (45/45) success rate with 0% faecal coliforms bacteria, and 100% (91/91) success rate for samples collected from household water collection containers. However, the success rate was

³ The one additional system was (upgraded by installation of submersible pump) by World vision international and connected with MCS Perkins generator for new arrivals in Elserif camp.

slightly less with 84% (76/91) for samples collected from traditional household water storage containers (clay pots). The poor hygiene practices and uncovered water clay pot are the main factors contributing to contamination of water. For the positive result areas, the hygiene promoters reached the households and stressed proper methods of water storage and good water consumption practices. They also supported them with powdered soap to clean their water storage containers in order to remove the pathogens.

The test results of free residual chlorine samples (residual chlorine level exceeding 0.2 mg/l) from water points also showed 100% success in Dereige camp (840/840) and Sakaly camp (180/180). However, the success rate was slightly less with 89% (720/810) for FRC exceeding 0.2 mg/l in Elserif camp. Uncovered and dirty jerry cans with algae attributed to lower level of FRC. Hygiene promoters conducted water dialogues with water users to improve handling practices and intensify public cleaning campaigns of jerry cans and water clay pots at water points.



Installed solar pumping system in Elserif camp

Sub-sector 1.2: Sanitation

MCS continued supporting construction and rehabilitation/replacement of new and old household latrines in three IDP camps. A total of 104 new household latrines were constructed for the new arrivals and old IDPs including (for 46 households in Dereige, 3 households in Sakaly and 55 households in Elserif). MCS rehabilitated/replaced 308 old household latrines (62 in Sakaly and 246 in Elserif camps).

MCS provided the construction materials and concrete slabs while the community contributed by digging the pits and building the latrine superstructures. MCS also constructed 30 temporary school latrines benefiting 694 pupils (293 girls and 401 boys) of two primary schools in Elserif camp.

Sub-sector 1.3: Environmental Health

During this quarter, MCS intensified acute watery diarrhoea preparedness activities to avoid disease outbreaks in the rainy season in all three camps. MCS staff conducted six Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) trainings for 180 women including 60 from Dereige, 60 from Sakaly and 60 from Elserif. The training aimed to increase awareness and skills on the preventive measures, identify signs and symptoms of diarrhoeal diseases and teaching mothers on the preparation of oral rehydration locally.

MCS also coordinated with WHO and monitored health clinics reports at these camps and prepared to provide a quick response for any outbreak of water related diseases. MCS provided the community with 160 cubic meter of sand for ditch backfilling and drainage modification to avoid floods in Dereige and Sakaly IDP camps. MCS also supported the community with solid waste management tools including (rakes, local basket and broom) and household waste materials (empty plastic sacks). Volunteer hygiene promoters sensitized men, women and youth groups to participate in cleaning up campaigns to clean their dwellings, public places, collection and disposal of the garbage in order to reduce vectors breeding sites. During these cleaning campaigns, MCS rented 32 donkey carts in the three IDP camps including (13 in Dereige, 13 in Elserif and 6 in Sakaly) for disposing the waste to the final disposal sites, from there the local municipality collected it for further and proper disposal.

Volunteer hygiene promoter mobilised the community to participate in cleaning up campaign in Elserif



Women participating in solid waste disposal in Elserif camp

Sub-sector 1.4: Hygiene Promotion

During this quarter MCS staff conducted refresher Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings for 53 volunteer hygiene promoters (33 female and 20 male) including 27 from Dereige, 7 from Sakaly and 19 from Elserif camps. The training intended to increase their knowledge and improve the skills of hygiene promoters on behaviour change methodologies. The trained hygiene promoters were inducted in target communities, and they disseminated key hygiene messages such as hand washing with water and soap at critical times, proper use of latrine and safe food preparation through 12 Hygiene promotion campaigns (home to home visits) and conducted 27 water dialogues with community at water distribution

points to clean water collection and storage containers in order to improve water handling practices and prevent any possible outbreak of water related diseases during the rainy season.

In Elserif camp, the WASH team organized orientation meetings with community leaders, discussed and sensitize them about the preventative and control measures for AJS. Community leaders showed their strong commitment to mobilize communities and identify specific public gathering places where hygiene sessions could be conducted. And later the community hygiene promoters organized mass hygiene promotion campaign in collaboration with community leaders and discussed the causes and preventive measures of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS). Although three new cases of AJS were recorded by Medecins Sans Frontiers-Belgium (MSF-B) and IOM in clinics in Elserif camp and all of these were from Nyala town.

In addition, MCS distributed the following hygiene promotion materials for vulnerable households in the three camps:

- 1,030 water collection containers (jerry cans), one per household, to replace the old ones (450 in Dereige, 200 in Sakaly and 380 in Elserif)
- 2,400 temporary hand washing facilities, one per household, (1,200 in Dereige, 300 in Sakaly and 900 in Elserif)
- 550 carton of washing soap (253 cartons in Dereige for 2,277 households, 77 cartons in Sakaly for 693 households, and 220 cartons in Elserif for 1,980 households)
- MCS also distributed 17 cartons of soap and 20 temporary containers for hand washing in IDP schools in Dereige and Elserif camps
- 1,000 hygiene kits received from UNICEF for 1,000 households affected by AJS in Elserif camp



Hygiene promoter conducting hygiene promotion session for prevention of AJS in Elserif camp



Distribution of water collection containers, temporary hand washing facilities and Soap in Dereige camp

Sector 2: Agriculture and Food Security

Sub-sector 2.1: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

During the reporting period, MCS staff conducted farmer trainings on vegetable production in the three IDP camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif. Six training sessions of 3-days each were conducted and a total of 300 farmers including 180 females and 120 males were trained. MCS also conducted four training sessions in Sani Delieba rural village for 200 farmers including 92 females and 108 males. Two training sessions were conducted in Abga Rajel rural area (Zalata and Abga rajel main village) for 100 farmers including 66 females and 34 males. The total number of farmers trained to date on vegetable production under this current award is 1,300 farmers including 745 females and 555 males. The trainings intended to equip farmers with knowledge and skills on vegetable production. These trainings were conducted with the participation of staff from the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry who facilitated the trainings. All the trained farmers were supported with vegetable seeds and tools. Each farmer received 0.8kgs of vegetable seeds including okra, tomatoes, water melon, eggplant, cucumber, radish, kudra and jir jir plus a set of four agricultural tools including a watering can, a hoe, a shovel and a rake.

MCS staff closely followed up the trained and supported vegetable farmers and the recorded following successes that are expected to contribute to household diet diversity, education and health:

1. **Aisha Hassan** 45 years married and living in Sakaly IDP camp sector 5, with a family of ten persons (7 sons and 3 daughters), was displaced from Alsalam Locality in 2007. Asha was identified by MCS staff under the very poor category of beneficiaries and was registered for support under vegetable production training in June 2014. After receiving the training on vegetable production. Upon successful completion of training she was supported with vegetables seeds (okra, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumber, radish, kudra, jir jir and water melon) plus a set of agricultural hand tools including a watering can, a rake, a shovel and hoe. She planted the vegetable seeds on a two acre garden assisted by her family members (with land preparation, planting etc.). Asha harvested 20 bags of okra and 10 bags of cucumber and used part of the vegetables for home consumption thus contributing to household diet diversity; she also dried and stored part of the okra for off season consumption while she sold off the surplus vegetables in Nyala main market. From this sale, she earned equivalent to US \$700 that she used to offset her other most needed expenditure including payment of school fees for six of her children in basic school. Now her children are receiving education and her family is happy and grateful to MCS interventions, and the generous funding from OFDA (the team branded the grant well).



Aisha transporting her harvest to market



Aisha's daughter with harvested Okra

2. **Mohamed Ibrahim** 31 years old, living in Elserif IDP camp sector 7, with a family of seven members (3 sons and 4 daughters) was displaced from Greida Locality in 2013. Mohamed lost all his livelihood assets during the displacement and was selected by MCS for support among the new arrivals in the camp. He was trained in vegetable production and supported with vegetables seeds and agricultural hand tools. He cultivated the vegetables, the family consumed part of the harvest for their food, preserved a part through drying for off season consumption, and sold the rest in Nyala market. Mohamed earned equivalent of US \$240 that enable him to pay for medication of his family members and kids' school fees.



Mohamed and his daughters in the backyard vegetable garden, Elserif Camp

3. **Yahia Ibrahim** 50 years old, living in Elserif camp sector 8, with 12 family members was displaced from Katila Locality in 2013. Yahia benefited from the vegetable production training and agricultural inputs including vegetable seeds and hand tools supplied by MCS. He cultivated the vegetables and used the harvest for home consumption.



Yahia with his vegetable harvest in Elserif IDP camp Sector 8

4. **Mouriam Fadul** 55 years old, living in Elserif camp sector 8, with 7 family members was displaced from Katila Locality in 2013. Mouriam benefited from the vegetable production training and agricultural inputs including vegetable seeds and hand tools supplied by MCS. She cultivated the vegetables and used the harvest for home consumption.



Mouriam Fadul with her children in the backyard vegetable garden

During the reporting period MCS team followed up on 259 households of the 1,650 households with 9,909 individuals (5,482 females and 4,427 males) who were supported with staple crop seeds (through seed fairs and seed vouchers) for the rainy season planting. All the recipient beneficiaries of staple crop seeds were able to plant the seeds despite the poor rainfall distribution at the start of the planting season that was later subdued by high rain fall. The rural program areas of Abga Rajel and Sani Delieba received above average rainfall (than last year) while the three peri-urban Nyala IDP camps and surrounding host communities receiving below average rainfall and experienced poor rainfall distribution with intermittent dry spells. However this trend in rainfall did not affect the farmers who planted early maturing crops like okra, and the program team recorded the following (highlighted) successes during the beneficiary interviews and regular field and monitoring visits.



Fatima Elssadig Haroun lives in Zalata East cluster of Abga Rajel. She was displaced to Nyala during the February 2014 government forces and rebel fighting in Abga Rajel and returned back to her home village (Zalata east) in May 2014. Fatima is married with four daughters and two sons. Fatima being a vulnerable returnee was selected for support under the MCS seed fair/seed voucher intervention for the 2014 planting season in June. Fatima received 5kgs of millet, 5kgs of sorghum, 20kgs of groundnuts, 1kg of cowpea and 1kg of okra. She managed to successfully plant all the seeds. All the crops are healthily

growing because of the good rains she received in her area. Fatima started benefiting from her okra yield, which she started harvesting mid-July getting five sacks every three days. Fatima was able to cover the three months (July-September) of food gap with the income from okra sales estimated to be US \$1,750. Fatima covered her daily house expenditures on food (meat, sugar, tea) with this sale and used the savings to pay school fees for her son in basic school, which otherwise was not possible.

Abdelah Ahmed 40 years old, married with eight children (3 boys and 5 girls), living in Elserif IDP camp Sector 8. Abdelah was displaced from Katila in 2013. He benefited from seed fair intervention and was supported with staple crop seeds which he planted on a three acre garden. He has already harvested four sacks of dried okra and expects to harvest the rest of the crops

in October and November. He hopes to be food self-sufficient in the coming year because he is expecting a good yield.



Abdelah Ahmed beneficiary of seed fair/seed voucher in his garden in Elserif camp

MCS also continued conducting farmer trainings on tree nursery management and tree planting in Sani Deleiba and Abga Rajel rural areas. During the reporting quarter MCS trained 230 farmers including 113 females and 117 males. The three-day training sessions mainly focused on nursery establishment and management including tree nursery establishment and management, nursery records and record keeping plus marketing of tree seedlings. And the training was conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Horticulture Department. Upon successful completion of training, MCS distributed 4,600 fruit tree seedlings of lime and guavas to 230 training participants (113 females and 117 males) from Sani Deleiba and Abga Rajel. The fruit tree seedlings were planted during the rainy season.

During the reporting period, MCS also conducted training on seed multiplication for ten seed



producers (ten males) in Zalata cluster, Abga Rajel. The accumulated number of farmers trained on seed multiplication under current award has now reached 30 farmers (4 females and 26 males). The training enhanced the farmers' knowledge on seed production including seed selection, agronomic practices and post-harvest handling and storage. The farmers were supported with seed and tools including donkey ploughs. The training sessions were jointly facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture facilitators and MCS staff. All 30 farmers were

supported with foundation seed including sorghum, millet and groundnuts which they have planted and expect to start harvesting in October and November. Each farmer received 15kgs of sorghum, 15kgs of millet and 40kgs of groundnuts plus agricultural tools including one rake, one hoe, one shovel and one donkey plough.

MCS also conducted training on soil fertility management for 170 farmers (101 females and 69 males) in the three peri-urban IDP camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif plus Abga Rajel rural area. The training enhanced farmer knowledge on organic fertilizers in order to improve their productivity. Farmers were trained on recycling of organic garbage and materials disposed from the IDP camps and rural homesteads to make compost manure, use of farm yard manure from livestock keeping households, and use of grass and other post-harvest green matter as green manure. The training sessions were jointly facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture and MCS staff.

MCS also conducted training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for 150 farmers (90 females and 60 males) in the three peri-urban IDP camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif. The training focused on proper identification of the pests and the pest population level monitoring, preventative cultural practices, mechanical methods of pest control, biological control and use of organic pesticides. Farmers were introduced to the use of organic materials such as Neem tree leaves and red pepper to manage common pests including insects, aphids and nematodes. The training sessions were jointly conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and MCS staff.

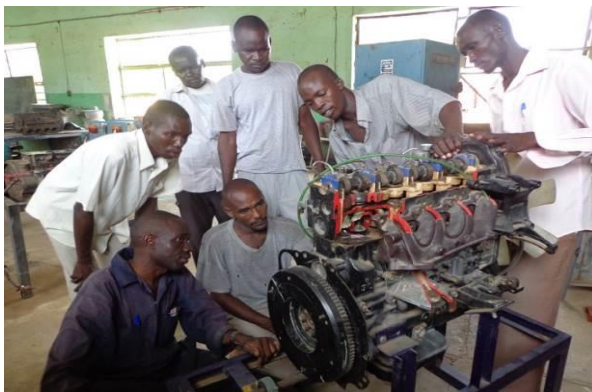
Sector 3: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)

Sub-sector 3.1: Economic Asset Development

During the quarter, MCS conducted three vocational skills training courses for 50 male trainees in collaboration with Nyala Technical School. The courses were conducted for three months from July to end of September 2014. Blacksmith and carpentry skills training courses had 15 male trainees each course while bike/vehicle repair mechanic skills training course had 20 male trainees. In addition to vocational skills training the trainees will be trained in basic business skills to equip them with entrepreneurship skills. The trainees were selected from the three IDP camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif in collaboration with the camp leaderships. The trainees will be expected to graduate in October 2014. All vocational trainees will be supported with tool kits once successfully completing their courses, to enable them to start their own trades.



Blacksmith trainees at Nyala Technical School (NTS)



Auto/Bike Repair trainees at NTS



Carpentry trainees at NTS

MCS also conducted training for 150 small scale entrepreneurs (75 females and 75 males) on basic business skills. The beneficiaries were selected among IDPs residing in the three target IDP camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif. The beneficiaries are poor, not able to meet their basic needs with no former education with low access to basic social services due to their limited income. The beneficiaries were already involved in micro and small scale business.

Three training sessions of five days each were conducted in collaboration with staff from Nyala University Department of Economics. The small scale entrepreneurs will be supported with cash grants equivalent to US \$250 each that would be invested in their businesses. The different businesses being run by the small scale entrepreneurs include: sale of farm produce, charcoal trade, firewood selling, butchery, vegetable selling, tea selling (small road side tea stalls), food selling and bamboo sheet making.



Basic business skills training in Deriege IDP camp

During the reporting quarter, MCS staff followed up on one of the previous cash grant beneficiaries Yagoub Abdulmjaed who received a cash grant of US \$200 to start small scale commercial livestock breeding. Yagoub topped up the grant with his own savings of \$480 and started with three female goats and one male goat that cost him equivalent to USD \$680. Yagoub now possesses eight goats producing around a liter of milk daily for his children. Yagoub also sold two, six month old offspring at USD \$254 each. He has used the income to pay tuition fees for his children and other expenses including paying for the cultivation of his gardens during the rainy season. He has some challenges, including outsourcing male goats for breeding as he tries to avoid inbreeding which is expensive. Yagoub also says it would be good to accompany the basic business skills with additional training in specific trades one has selected to engage in. The MCS team planned to invite him in for a upcoming training on basic business skill and financial management (planned under CHF funding).

MCS conducted an in-house training on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) methodology for six members of the MCS livelihood team as master trainers that will further this training and establishment of 20 VSLAs with 500 members.

3. Cross-cutting Issues

a. Environment

MCS considered the protection of the environment during the design and implementation of all program activities. The team is using environmentally friendly materials in construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, the rehabilitation of water sources, and vegetable gardens to promote best practices in environmental management.

The team is also ensuring water protection to avoid contamination from human feces by promoting adequate disposal of human feces in the sanitation facilities and proper waste management.

To complement in the overall environment component, MCS continued with farmer training on tree nursery management and tree planting and a total of 230 farmers in Sani Deleiba and Abga

Rajel were trained. MCS distributed 4,600 fruit tree seedlings of lime and guavas to 230 beneficiaries (113 females and 117 males) in Sani Deleiba and Abga Rajel.

b. Gender

MCS staff promote gender representation by advising the communities to select leadership groups with equal participation of women and men in WASH committees for managing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, and AFS and ERMS programs. MCS purposefully targets women and youth (boys and girls) in order to encourage them to participate in problem solving and decision making. During the past quarter more females than males (56.33% females, 43.67% males) benefited from the agriculture and food security sector interventions in vegetable production. In the ERMS sector men and women were equally targeted for the business skills training and cash grants in order to give equal opportunities to both men and women.

c. Capacity Building

MCS will continue the process of ownership and encourage IDP communities to manage water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. Besides the regular program trainings, MCS provided trainings to build the capacity of the beneficiaries in order to sustain sanitation services in IDP camps. A total of seven trainings were successfully completed including three trainings for Children Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) benefiting 36 (31 female and 5 male) school teachers (18 in Dereige, 14 in Sakaly and 6 in Elserif) and four latrine slab production trainings for 57 males including (15 in Dereige, 15 in Sakaly and 27 in Elserif camp). MCS also conducted a capacity building training on village savings and loans associations methodology for six of its staff to enable them to train and establish 20 VSLAs in the target program areas.



Community members participating on slabs production training in Elserif camp

d. Coordination

MCS has continued to participate in bi-weekly WASH sector coordination meeting chaired by UNICEF/WES, emergency response meeting for new arrivals and joint monitoring visits organized by OCHA and HAC plus attending monthly Area Food Security and Livelihood Cluster meetings chaired by FAO and co-chaired by WFP representatives. MCS also has continued to participate in the bi-weekly Food Security and Livelihood sector three working groups on Crop, Livestock and Natural Resources.

4. Challenges

- General insecurity in Nyala town and some restrictions of movement to program areas due to fighting in the rural areas continues to be an issue in delivering program targets on time. MCS has followed the restrictions and staff only travel to the field after getting travel permits from HAC and after crosschecking with the communities to ensure staff safety. The MCS team maintained continuous telephone contact with the members of WASH volunteers hygiene promoters, Water Committees, and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) in target communities to follow up on the progress and keeping updated.
- Prices in Nyala town continued to be high compared to the same period last year leading to increase in costs for some program inputs like seeds and tools plus training materials for the vocational skills courses. Some of the materials on the market were also substandard and of poor quality necessitating the program to replace some of the training materials with better ones. To overcome this, the team processed bulk procurements of estimated required materials from Khartoum.
- Latrine construction materials were not available in the local market. And the team had to look for other environmental friendly materials available in the local market, like jute sacks instead of bamboo sheets, for latrine construction.
- Roads to rural areas were inaccessible due to heavy rain during July and August. So the team had to hire 4WD vehicles to visit field (prior to ban on 4 wheel drives in the state). Or sometimes the team had to use other routes and travel for longer times to reach the same village.

Baseline data – Eighth Quarterly Data											
Locations and Number of People per Location:		Dereige 43367		Sakaly 7906		Elsereif 37382		Abga Rajel 13500		Sani Deleiba 16573	
Sector 1:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)										
Objective:	Conflict Affected populations have increased access to quality water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices	Baseline	Q8	Baseline	Q8	Baseline	Q8	Baseline	Q8	Baseline	Q8
N. of Beneficiaries Targeted:	91,185										
N. of IDPs Beneficiaries Targeted:	88,685										
Sub-Sector Name:	Water Supply										
Indicator 1:	Number of people directly benefiting from the water supply infrastructure		43367		7906		37382	-	-		
Indicator 2:	Number of people targeted by water supply infrastructure (WS 1 ⁴)	17	16.53	14	16.35	19	17.72	-	-		
Indicator 3:	Number of water points developed, repaired or rehabilitated (WS 3, Bacteriological)	-	15		15		15	-			
Indicator 4:	Number of water points developed, repaired or rehabilitated (WS 4, Chlorine)	-	840		180		810	-	-		
Sub-Sector Name:	Sanitation	-		-		-					

⁴ Water coverage lit/person/day

Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people directly benefiting from the sanitation infrastructure program.</i>		43367		7906		37382	-	-		
Indicator 2:	<i>No of people whose family received or build a household latrine as a result of the program (S 4, Household Latrine Infrastructure)</i>	23660	14852	7194	5870	12,740	19299				
Indicator 3:	<i>No of people receiving hygiene promotion (S7, Solid Waste Management Household)</i>	12480	30204	4744	5534	6890	18541				
Sub-Sector Name:	Environmental Health	-									
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people directly benefiting from solid waste management, drainage , activities (without double-counting)</i>		22436		7906		20229				
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people targeted by environmental health program (EH2, Community Cleanup)</i>		3		3		3				
Sub-Sector Name:	Hygiene Promotion										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double</i>		38449		6720		24373				
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people receiving hygiene promotion (HP1, Hand Washing Knowledge)</i>	20891	22437	2055	3487	3894	17644				
Indicator 3:	<i>Number of people receiving hygiene promotion (HP3, Safe Water Handling)</i>	15080	36410	4862	7645	8450	28559				
Sector 2:	Agriculture and Food Security (AFS)										
Main Objective:	<i>To improve food security amongst vulnerable households, enhancing subsistence consumption and better nutrition through increased crop production</i>										

Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	13,325										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	7,200										
Sub-Sector Name:	Seed Systems Security										
Indicator 1:	<i>Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary households</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities, by sex</i>	0	594	0	635	0	735	0	1718	0	2450
Sector 3:	<i>Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)</i>										
Main Objective:	<i>Improve business skills and income generation opportunities for vulnerable households</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	3,515										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	2,475										
Sub-Sector Name:	New Livelihoods Development										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people assisted through new livelihoods development activities, by sex</i>	-	502	-	383	-	411	-	-		

Indicator 2:	<i>Number of new MSEs started</i>	-		-		-		-	-		
Indicator 3:	<i>Percentage of people, by sex, continuing in their new livelihoods by program completion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indicator 4:	<i>Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities.</i>	-	10,312	-	8,005	-	8,820	-			